

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XVII.—No. 1.]

[WHOLE No. 97.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JULY, 1882.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.
JEREMIAH COLBURN.



SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

283 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

G. L. FEUARDENT,

30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

H. HOFFMANN,

33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 69 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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A HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY ON
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140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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J. L. & J. B. GILDER, Editors, 757 Broadway, New York City.

American Journal of Numismatics.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, — THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME BEGINS JULY 1st, 1882.

Subscription, TWO DOLLARS per Volume, *in advance. Prompt remittances are requested.*

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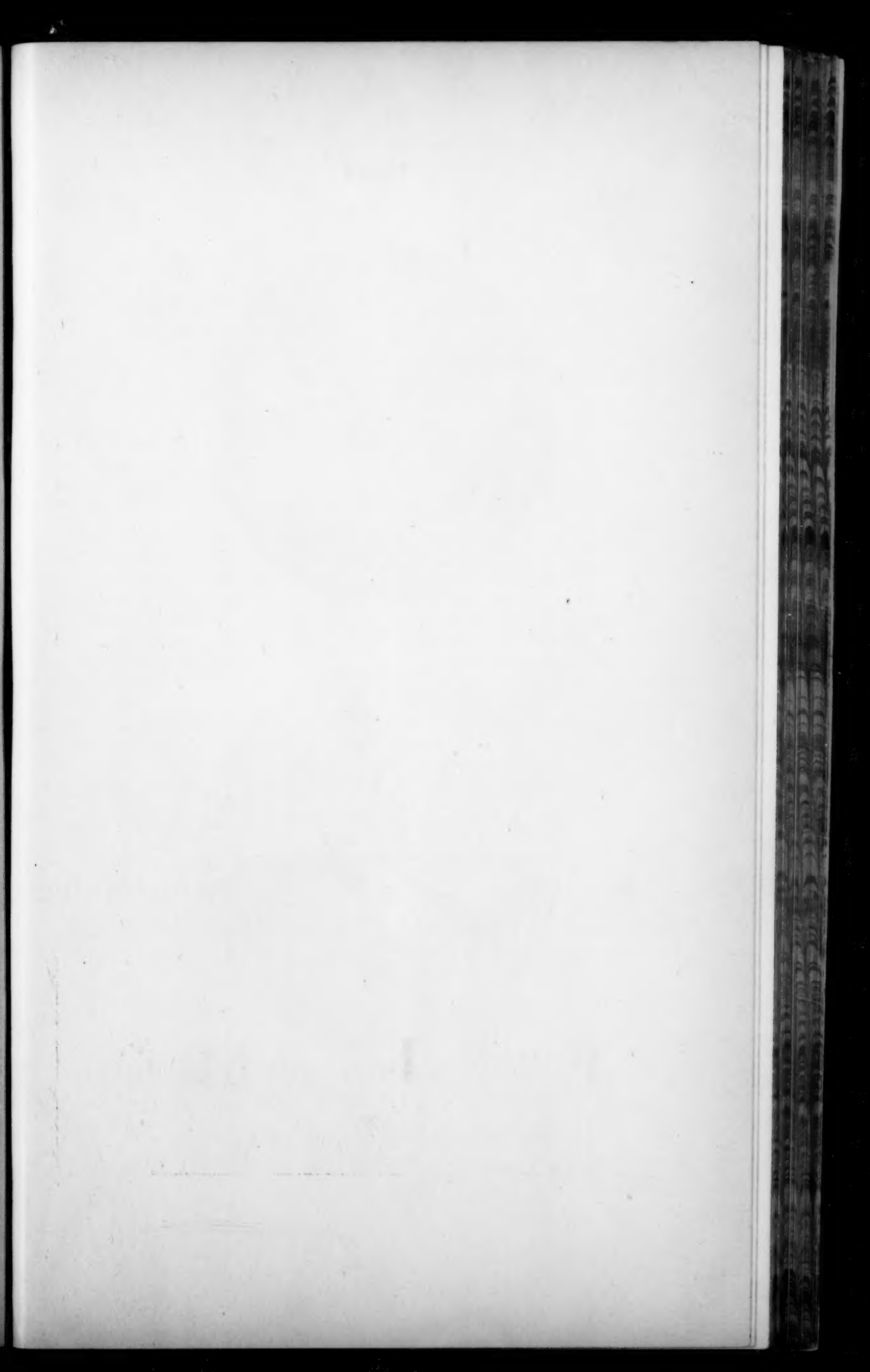
JULY 1st, 1882. Address JEREMIAH COLBURN,
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NEOKOR MEDALS.

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NEOKOR MEDALS.

IN a previous number of the *Journal*, (Vol. XIV, p. 33,) was printed an extract from *Architectura Numismatica*,* on the meaning of the word Neokoros, a subject to which allusion has occasionally been made in its pages. Without again giving the chain of argument by which Mr. Donaldson reached the conclusion on which he based his definition, it will be sufficient for our present purpose to recall the meaning he attributes to the word, and that is, that it signifies "the temple and divine worship paid to a Roman Emperor, and the attendant festivals connected with that privilege, the care and celebration of which were conferred as a special grace and favor on certain cities, communities or provinces; or that the place, on whose coin it occurs, had been invested with the privilege of erecting a temple, and providing the fitting priests, games, etc., in honor of the Roman Emperor whose name appears on the obverse." The number of these cities, as appears from a list given by Mr. Donaldson, is thirty-nine. One was in Spain,—Tarragona; one in Phoenicia—Tripolis; one in Macedonia—Thessalonica; two in Thrace, and most of the remainder were in Asia Minor, and among the last were Sardis, Laodicea, Philadelphia, Smyrna, Pergamus, and Ephesus, six of the seven cities in which were the Churches to whom Saint John delivered his message.

Our illustration for this number shows the reverses of Neokor Medals of two of these cities—Pergamus and Ephesus. They are copies, considerably enlarged, of Medallions in the British Museum, which were engraved for the work we have quoted above, and to which we are indebted for much of our information concerning them. The first, that of Pergamus, is of bronze, size 28; on the obverse is the head of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, (Caracalla) and the legend ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ · Κ · ΜΑΡΚΟΣ · ΑΥΡ · ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ (Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) who was Emperor A. D. 211–217. The reverse shows three temples, the vacant spaces being filled with the words ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑ ΚΑΙΡΕΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΕΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ · Γ · ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (Caerias Attalus being the Director of the Pergamenians first three Neokors.) The Neokor honor was first conferred under Antoninus Pius, who was Emperor A. D. 138–

* *Architectura Numismatica*, or Architectural Medals compared with the Monuments and the Descriptions of Classic Antiquity: Illustrated and Explained by of Ancient Authors, etc. London, 1859.

161. In the central temple is a colossal figure of Jupiter, with a thunderbolt or a figure of Victory in his right hand, and a spear or wand in his left, seated on a bronze throne. This may be intended to represent Zeus Philios, who, as is proved by coins of Trajan, was worshiped at Pergamus. (Eckhel, ii. 465.) The other temples may represent, one the worship of Rome, the other that of the Emperor. In the acropolis of Pergamus are still to be seen ruins of a temple which it is believed are those of one here depicted.

Pergamus owes its importance originally to the family of Attalus, one of whom is named Director on the reverse, having been the seat of government of that dynasty; and the last of the line made it a Roman Province, having bequeathed it to the Romans as his heirs.

The other Medal, that of Ephesus, is also in the British Museum, and is of brass, size 20. The obverse of this also bears the head of the Emperor Caracalla, and the inscription $\text{AYT} \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{M} \cdot \text{AYP} \cdot \text{ANTONEINOC} \cdot \text{CEB}$ (Autocratos Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Sebastos *i. e.* The Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus) and it is of the period between A. D. 196, when he obtained the name Caesar, to 217, when he was assassinated. The reverse shows four temples, all of the Ionic order of architecture, and the inscription distributed over the field, $\text{ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC} \cdot \Delta \cdot \text{ΝΕΩΚ. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ}$ (Of the Ephesians the first of Asia, four Neokors.) Between the columns on the front of each temple can be distinguished standing figures. That above, on the observer's left, has the "multimammian effigy" of Diana, which shows those mysterious bands extending from her outspread hands to her feet, and for which, so singularly, no satisfactory explanation has yet been given. Whether they represent the streams of bounty which this fertile goddess was supposed to bestow, can only be conjectured. The "great Diana of the Ephesians" was a peculiar myth. She appears to have had no identity with the Hellenic Artemis; but rather to have been the personification of the fertilizing and nourishing principle of nature; her worship at Ephesus is said to have been established by the Amazons, and in that famous temple her image was under the form of a mummy, the head crowned and surmounted by a triple-faced temple, and backed by a nimbus: her breast was covered with nipples: the lower part of the body divided into formal compartments, filled each with an animal; and either hand rests upon the beaded staff or cane, which inclines inward to her feet, which are close together. This same staff or chain, or whatever it may be, appears in connection with the statues of Juno on some Medals of Samos, whose priests seem to have appropriated this and other emblems commonly attributed to Diana, perhaps to attract thither from the neighboring city the devotees of the latter goddess; on the Samian Medals these bead-like bands suggest an enclosure or the balustrades of a little sanctuary. The image at Ephesus was said by the "Town Clerk" (Acts xix. 35) to have fallen from Jupiter; which would seem to indicate, according to some, that it was probably a meteorite, and if so, may have been one of the so-called "thunder-stones," worshiped by the Greeks and others, to which Mr. Feuardent has suggested we may perhaps trace the origin of obelisks;* according to other traditions the figure was of wood, but whether of cedar or ebony, Pliny and Vitruvius do not agree. The sanctuary of

* See *Journal*, Vol. XV, p. 89.

Diana, like that of Vesta at Rome, was accessible only to virgins, and her priests were eunuchs.

The temple on the observer's right, on the top, has a different figure,—a man standing, robed, holding in his hand what is probably a patera, and this may be intended to represent the deified emperor. The two temples below have similar figures standing, each with a spear or wand in the right hand. Who are represented by these must be left to conjecture.

We will only call attention further to the fact that this Medal shows that Ephesus had a fourth Neokorate, as proved by the delta, Δ , and which Eckhel (iv. 294) says is the only city which enjoyed that honor. The numerals B. Γ, (and on this Medal Δ) are often found on Neokor Medals. By a curious coincidence these numerals frequently agree with the numbers of the temples on the reverse, as on the second of those in the plate; but it would be easy to show that this correspondence does not always exist; nor can it relate to the second or subsequent celebration of the festivals, for the Medals of a later Emperor have in some cities an earlier number than that on a Medal of a preceding reign, and *vice versa*. It is possible that the reference is to the number of contests, or prizes, as suggested by Donaldson, but this is still somewhat obscure.

W. T. R. M.

THE COINS MINTED AT JERUSALEM.

IN continuation from your April issue, of some remarks upon Hebrew coinage, I open my drawer of mintages of this class, and laying *De Saulcy* on the left side of me (as nearest the heart, for he is by far the best writer I have examined upon the subject), and Madden on the right, I proceed to finger them. Poor little scraps of metal they are indeed: the copper so miserably annealed, that in some specimens the substance separates in flakes like pie crust; in others it crumbles at the edges; the die so carelessly laid by the workman upon the *flan*, that in nine cases out of ten the specimens *glissée*, as the French say, that is, slipped from under, so that one-fifth, one-fourth, one-third, and in some cases even one-half the impression is lost; the stroke so poorly matched that on one side of the piece the die is driven deep enough into the metal to afford a sort of a rim around the impression, while upon the other side the impression is so faint as to be almost illegible; the coins worn by excessive handling; out of shape; originally so small as to represent the most trifling value,—I wonder, when I look at them, that the proud Idumæan, Herod the Great, should ever have consented to attach his name to such execrable stuff.

It is hard to explain the inferiority of Jewish coinage. No other nation at that period issued anything to compare in this respect with the small copper pieces of the Governors of Jerusalem (Procurators) from A. D. 6, (Caponius) to A. D. 65 (Gessius Florus). The Roman dominions must have abounded in artists willing to visit Jerusalem, competent to engrave dies, as well as metal-lurgists and other workmen competent to make mint machinery, (simple enough by the way,) prepare the metal, and strike the coins. Scores of Mints at that very time were at work in various parts of the Roman world, and their products, without exception, excel those of Jerusalem in everything that answers to the idea of a showy coin.

Beginning with *Coponiuts*, I see upon one side of my specimen a plump, heavy wheat-head, bending to the right with its own weight, such as I have seen by the millions in the Jordan valley and in the plains of Esdraelon. It is an emblem of fertility more expressive to me than cornucopiae, palm tree, poppy head or any other symbol of the ancients. On the other side (the reverse) is that other Judaeian symbol, the palm tree, and hanging down on each side are its big spathe of dates.* Around the wheat-head is the single word in Greek, *KAICAPOC*, the genitive case of the word Caesar, "Of the Caesar," or better, "The government of the Caesar," referring in this instance to Augustus Caesar. The date is found in three letters under the palm tree, one Latin, the other two Greek, *L·AC* that is *Lucabantos* 36, "Of the year 36," or "The coinage of the year 36." Now, what "36" this is—what chronological era is indicated here, is one of those hotly contested questions to which I referred in my other paper. However, numismatists generally have quieted down upon these bases, viz:

1. That it must refer to Augustus Caesar, the only one of the emperors who reigned (during the existence of Jerusalem as a Roman city) for a period of thirty-six years. Let us see.

Augustus,	B. C. 31 to A. D. 14, 45 years.	Claudius,	A. D. 41 to 54, 13 years.
Tiberius,	A. D. 14 to 37, 23 years.	Nero,	A. D. 54 to 68, 14 years.
Caligula,	A. D. 37 to 41, 4 years.		

2. That the commencement of the era is January 1, A. U. C. 727, which is equivalent to our B. C. 27. Thus our coin, which is marked *L·AC*, is equivalent to A. D. 9. This is the year the first Procurator of Jerusalem took possession, following the expulsion of Archelaus the Ethnarch, son of Herod the Great, who reigned B. C. 4 to A. D. 6.† Other coins only differ from the above in the dates *L·AΘ*, *L·M*, *L·MA*, (39, 40 and 41, that is A. D. 12, 13, 14,) and were struck, the first by Marcus Ambivivus, the other two by Annus Rufus.

Turning over, I find a great many coins of the same general design, bearing the word *ΙΟΥΛΙΑ* "Julia." The third wife of Augustus Caesar, and the mother of the Emperor Tiberius (who began his reign as seen in the table above, A. D. 14,) was named Livia, but the best authorities consider that she is recorded upon these coins as "Julia," the name she assumed after the death of Augustus. Some have thought that Julia, the daughter of Augustus and wife of Tiberius is meant here, but this can hardly be. This Julia had acted so basely as to be repudiated by her husband nine years before. The latter days of her father were made miserable by her vices.

Be that as it may, the Greek word *ΙΟΥΛΙΑ* is seen on the obverse of the coin within a wreath, while on the other is a wheat-head standing erect and the date *L·B* "the coinage of the year 2" viz. A. D. 15. This refers of course to the new Emperor, Tiberius. The Procurator was Valerius Gratus. Perhaps a table of these governors will aid the memory:—

* In further explanation of the type of the palm tree on these coins, Cavedoni alludes to the anointing of Herod, mentioned by Horace in his Epistles, ii. 2. 184, "et ungi praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus."

† These dates are given, as will of course be readily understood, in accordance with the generally accepted theory that the birth of Christ actually took place four years before the beginning of the Christian era as now

reckoned. Herod the Great, by whose order the "Innocents" were slaughtered, died about a year after the Saviour's birth, and "Archelaus reigned in the room of his father Herod," until banished by Augustus for his cruelty; the date B. C. 4 simply means therefore that the accession of Archelaus was by true chronology 1886 years ago. Coponius was appointed Procurator some years before he took possession.

1. Coponius, A. D. 6	9. Tiberius Alexander, A. D. 47
2. Marcus Ambivius, 10	10. Ventidius Cumanus, 49
3. Annius Rufus, 13	11. Claudius Felix, 52
4. Valerius Gratus, 15	12. Porcius Festus, 60
5. Pontius Pilate, 26	13. Annas, 62
6. Marcellus, 36	14. Albinus, 62
7. Marullus, 38	15. Gessius Florus, 65
8. Cuspius Fadus, 44	

Then came the great revolt, which ending in A. D. 70, left Judaea a desert and Jerusalem a heap of ruins. I have specimens of the coinage of many of these fifteen, and will now run them over a little more hastily. Besides those having Julia's name, Valerius Gratus struck a coin with "Tiberius" over two horns of plenty and the wand of Mercury, and others with a vine leaf. The coins of Pontius Pilate, which are quite numerous, have usually the instruments of the Roman augur, as the *lituus* and *simpulum*. These implements were used by Pilate, it is suggested by Madden, because of the strong passion Tiberius is known to have had for augurs and astrologers. Three ears of wheat bound together, the outer two hanging down with ripeness, is a pretty emblem. The dates are *L. IS*, "the year 16" (A. D. 29), *L. IZ*, "the year 17" (A. D. 30), *L. IHH*, "the year 18" (A. D. 31), etc., etc., referring of course to the era of Tiberius, A. D. 14.

The coins of Claudius Felix have two palm branches decussated and the date *L. IF* "Coinage of the year 13," referring to the era of Claudius. This would correspond with A. D. 54. The name "Julia Agrippina" appears on the reverse, the wife of Claudius and mother of the following emperor, Nero. This is the infamous woman who poisoned him to make room for her equally infamous son. Some of these coins have the device of two shields decussated, and behind them as many lances. The epigraph is "Nero, Claudius, Caesars;" these are the two heirs of the throne, but Britannicus was murdered to make way for Nero.

If this subject has not become tiresome, I will continue it a previous issue.

LaGrange, Ky.

ROBERT MORRIS.

"CONOB."

EVERY one who has in his collection a handful of Byzantine coins,—the cheapest and commonest of specimens found in the East,—has seen, and perhaps wondered at, the letters CONOB in the exergue of some. And it is well to know that there has been much difference of opinion even among numismatic authors of intelligence and experience, as to the proper reading of these letters. I have had occasion recently to look up the authorities, and here are my conclusions.

The puzzle is complicated by finding that the word is given in different forms of spelling, viz.:—COMOB, CONOP, COMOP and KONOB. The word first appears in the coins of Flavius Claudius Hanniballianus, grandson of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, appointed by Constantine the Great to the government of Pontus, Cappadocia, etc., in Asia Minor, under the title of "King," about A. D. 335. In the time of the first Justinian, (A. D. 527 to 565,) his cotemporaries, the French kings, used the same *subsignationes*, and therefore Harduin reads the letters thus:—CONOB *i. e.*, CIVITATES OMNES NAR-

BONENSES. But no other authority concurs in this. The letters are also found on the coins of the Byzantine Emperors Tiberius, Mauritius, Phocas, Heraclius, Heraclius Jr., and Constantius Augustus. Another writer using CONOP, reads them for CANOPUS, an island at the mouth of the Danube! Another, using the form KONOB, regards it as the initials of five words,—with the mixture of Greek and Roman letters, so common at the period,—KIBITATES OMNES NOSTRAI OBEDIANT BENERATIONI, or in Latin, CIVITATES OMNES NOSTRAE OBEDIANT VENERATIONI. Others solve the problem CONSTANTINOPOLI OBRYZATUM; CONSTANTINOPOLI MONETA OBSIGNATA; CONSTANTINO OBLATUM; CONSTANTINOPOLI OBSIGNATA; COMES OBRYZI.

Upon the whole, I must favor the conclusion arrived at by Messrs. Pinder & Friedlaender, in their work (in German) upon "The Money of Justinian," (Berlin, 1843.) Not that it entirely solves the difficulty, but it comes more nearly to doing so than any other. They separate the syllable CON from OB. The former implies that the coin was struck at *Constantinople*, for we have AQOB upon coins struck at Aquileia, TESOB (Thessalonica), TROB (Treves), etc. OB are the Greek numerals for 72, as every reader knows, and this use of the figures is to indicate that a pound of gold was to be coined into seventy-two *solidi*, or *aurei*. In the time of Augustus (B. C. 31 to A. D. 14) a pound of gold had been coined into only forty pieces, but as—during the four centuries following—coins had become successively lighter and lighter, the Byzantine Emperor, Valentinian I., (A. D. 364–375,) enacted a law for his moneyers, that henceforth the golden pound (twelve ounces) should yield seventy-two *solidi*. This opinion of Pinder and Friedlander is shared by Dr. Smith, in his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," as may be seen under the title "Justinianus I."

The varieties in the spelling of CONOB (as COMOB, etc.,) we must attribute to the blunders of artists. Nowhere are such errors more numerous than on Byzantine coins, and as the middle or "dark" ages approached, such faults appear not only in spelling, but in all details of coinage. Portraits were made hideously unlike the human countenance. Proportions of the figures were utterly lost, so that upon some coins the observer will find drawings startling for caricature, hideous, monstrous. It is marvellous to me that some of the later Byzantine Emperors did not decapitate the whole circle of mint-artists (?) who set the world to laughing at their portraits. I wish I had cuts to show the reader to what a depth of degradation Numismatics at Constantinople, from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries, had descended. Children drawing figures for the first time on a slate should be whipped, were they to make anything so inconceivably wretched!

R. M.

JAPANESE COINS.

THE fine series of Japanese coins, numbering nearly 10,000 specimens, collected by the Japanese princes of Tamba during the last century, has been acquired by the well-known English collector, Mr. Howel Wills, and will remain in this country. This collection, which contains a great number of unique coins, is composed not only of the Japanese copper, iron, lead, silver and gold coins, but also of the coins of other countries which have traded with Japan since the Christian era.—*Antiquarian Magazine, London.*



THE "GLORIAM REGNI" QUARTER CROWN.

THE recent sale of a quarter crown "Gloriam Regni," one of the two imported, as we understand, for the American market, by Mr. Edward Frossard, of Irvington, N. Y., has again attracted the attention of collectors to these interesting pieces. They were first noticed by Prof. Anthon, of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, in the pages of the *Journal*, and described at length by that gentleman in Vol. XI., p. 49, where will also be found a wood cut of the five-sous piece. By the kindness of Mr. Frossard, we here give our readers a very good representation of the fifteen sous Louis, or quarter crown, as it is now generally called.

The description of the piece is the same as that of the twelfth-crown, already given, and need not be repeated. The border is milled, the edge plain, the size 17, and the weight 105 grains. As to the rarity of the piece, it seems that only one hundred thousand livres' worth in all of both pieces were struck in 1670, and none subsequently. Of the quarter crown, the French National Collection does not own a single specimen, and there is very high authority for stating that at present only two other specimens are known in France, while Mr. Frossard has placed the only impressions known in America.

It will now redouble the zeal of French and American collectors to discover the double, or two-sou piece, which is still unknown in this country except by the copy in Prof. Marcou's possession, at Cambridge, Mass., and is of the utmost rarity abroad; and with the success which has at length attended the effort to secure the quarter crown, we may not unreasonably hope to chronicle the like good fortune in regard to the two-sou piece, which, trifling as its intrinsic value is, would yet deserve to bring a higher price than any "variety" of our State "Colonials."

We append here an appropriate sonnet on this piece, by Thos. S. Collier, which we clip from *Numisma*:—

Vast leagues of mountain, plain and inland sea,
Sweeping from where the Atlantic surges pour
Their stormy thunders on grim Labrador;
Through mighty valleys, where each ancient tree
The monarch of long ages seems to be;
Where dim woods echo great Niagara's roar,
And white sands shine on Louisiana's shore;
This was the empire giving birth to thee!
The knights are dead, dead are the men-at-arms,
Who won this realm with toil and ringing cheers;
And rust lies red and deep on sword and lance
That answered then to wild war's loud alarms;
Only you bring from out the vanished years
The blazonry and arms of sunny France.

EARLY GRECIAN TOKENS.*

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:—

MR. ACHILLE POSTOLACCA of Athens has lately published, under the title *Κερματὰ Συμβολικά*, a work descriptive of a number of early Greek tokens, found at Athens and the Piræus in 1880. Before that time the very existence of such pieces had not even been suspected, and the small find occurring in these two places only, has already become extremely rare. The work contains 259 lithographic representations of these very interesting pieces, on which are found monograms and letters, heads of gods and goddesses, representations of various kinds, such as diotras, owls, masks, flowers, and other curious devices. The tokens are all of brass, and extremely small, varying in diameter from 5 to 9 millimeters, only two or three ranging as high as 11, and the great bulk being only about 6 in diameter. Their weight averages from 0.18 to 0.40, only a few weighing more than the latter, and not many reaching so high. The whole work is executed with care, skill, judgment and research, and reflects great credit on its illustrious author, already so well and so favorably known.

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

Philadelphia.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.

A VERY interesting and strange discovery of ancient gold and silver coins was accidentally made by a shepherd of Craigs, Glen Afton, about five miles from New Cumnock, in Scotland. While passing over the steep, rocky ground he heard something tinkle beneath his feet, when, looking round, he saw what seemed to be gold glittering through the grass, and a closer inspection of the place revealed to his eyes some forty gold coins and over one hundred and forty silver ones lying closely packed together, their upper edges only looking through the short grass. Undoubtedly they had been deeply buried once, but the heavy rains of centuries in such a hilly region must gradually have washed away the soil and wasted the rock which covered them, and brought them to the surface. The gold coins are not all of the same size, and they are evidently not all of one age; but those of them which have been examined are of the reign of James V., though without any date upon them. Yet allowing them to have been coined about the year 1530—the most prosperous period of his reign—they will thus be fully 350 years old. When or by whom they were hidden in this lonely solitude must ever remain a mystery. Two miles deeper still in the wild, and near to the confines of Galloway, is a place called Castle William, thought to have been the abode once of some feudal chiefs, and these coins may have been hidden by one of them before he went to join the army of James, which met such a disastrous and disgraceful defeat at Solway Moss, when most of the Scotch were either taken prisoners or slain. It is strange what truth there is in tradition, and has been so at least in this case, for it was often said by old people of the district that gold lay hidden at Craigdarroch, which is just across the infant Afton from the place where the coins were found.

—*Scottish-American Journal.*

NICKEL vs. BRONZE.

A PROJECT is under consideration at the French ministry of Finances for abolishing altogether the bronze coins now in use. The substitute will be nickel, which is already in use in Germany and in Belgium for coins of small denomination. The peculiarity of the proposed French coins, however, will be that they will be of octagonal shape, in order that they may not be confounded with the silver pieces now current. Models of five, ten and twenty centime pieces in the new style have already been struck.

* *Κερματὰ Συμβολικά* εν τω: *Αθηνῶν Ἐθνικῶ: Νομισματικῶ: Μουσείῳ: * * ** ὑπο *Ἀγγέλω: Πωστολάκῃ.*

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. (1841-1867.)

[Continued from Vol. xvi, page 83.]

In 1841 the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which had been formed in 1791 by the subdivision of the old Province of Quebec, were united as the Province of Canada. Under this head will be found not only the coins struck for the United Province, (from 1841 to 1867,) but also those common to both, struck previous to the union.

CCLXXXIII. *Obv.* GEOR: IV D: G: BRI: REX. Bust of George IV to the left, laureated and draped.

Rev. COLONIAL 1823 Within a wreath of oak leaves $\frac{1}{50}$ | DOLLAR Copper. Size 34 m. R 6.

It seems that in 1823 an effort was made to establish a uniform currency in all the British colonies. The currencies prevailing were almost as numerous as the colonies themselves. Some counted their money in French, others after the Dutch fashion; two or three had native systems of their own, while pounds, shillings and pence prevailed in several stages of depreciation. Any change would be an improvement, were it adopted by all, and the decimal system was proposed as the most convenient; with this in view this pattern was issued.

CCLXXXIV. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. Similar to the last, but the inscription within the wreath is $\frac{1}{100}$ | DOLLAR. Copper. Size 27 m. R 6.

In a reply received from the Mint, it is stated that no obverse dies were prepared for these patterns, but that the obverses of the ordinary penny and halfpenny for that year were made use of in striking impressions, and that they were issued as feelers, in anticipation of a measure to be passed assimilating the currencies of the colonies. The use of the fraction to indicate the value seems to have been adopted from the early copper coinage of the United States.

CCLXXXV. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Diademed head of Victoria to the left within a beaded circle.

Rev. ONE | CENT | 1858 within a beaded circle; outside the circle is a circle of maple leaves with their tops pointing outwards; between each leaf is a seed pod. Copper. Size 23 m. R 6.

This is a more beautiful design than that of the regular issue. It was proposed to strike it in nickel, but the idea was abandoned owing to its being of the same size as the twenty cent piece, and to the likelihood of its being passed off on the ignorant peasants for that coin. I know of the existence of only one specimen; it was purchased some years ago in London by a collector in Ontario.

CCLXXXVI. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Laureated head of Victoria to the left within a beaded circle.

Rev. ONE | CENT | 1858 within a beaded circle. Outside the circle is an undulating line, with a maple leaf attached between each wave. Copper. Size 25 m. C.

In my collection there is a proof in nickel, showing that there was some thought of substituting that metal for the ordinary copper small change. This is the first authorized coinage for the British North American colonies. The cents of this year are much scarcer than those of 1859.

CCLXXXVII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the date is 1859. Copper. Size 25 m. C.

In the list furnished me by the London Mint, there is no mention made of cents of this date, but 10,000,000 are reported to have been struck in 1858. On pointing out the discrepancy, the report was amended by the statement that the order had been received late in 1858, and that much the larger part of it remained over, to be executed in 1859. This seems to be a very large order, as it was enough to give over six cents change to every individual living at that time in the Province of Canada. It proved sufficient for the wants of the country for over eighteen years, as there was no further issue of cents until 1876. The Bank of Upper Canada held a large quantity at the time of its failure, although, previous to that event, strong inducements were offered to brokers to help to put these coins into circulation. I well remember on different occasions procuring ten dollar lots, put up in bags, at twenty per cent discount. One reason which prevented the circulation of cents was that the old copper circulation, in itself ample, consisted of pence and halfpence, and as six of the latter were only equal to five cents, it was impossible in the course of ordinary trade to obtain more for a cent than a halfpenny's worth. This difficulty was at length overcome by the Order in Council of 1870, raising the Bank tokens of the old currency to one and two cent pieces, and withdrawing the heterogeneous coinage of all nations from circulation.

CCLXXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA. Laureated head of Victoria to the left.

Rev. 20 | CENTS | 1858 within a wreath of maple leaves. At the top of the wreath is a crown. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 750,000. As these coins are almost equal in size to the twenty-five cent piece issued since 1870, they have proved most inconvenient, as they are often passed off as such on the careless. The government is now withdrawing them from circulation, but still they are frequently met with. \$50,000 were shipped last April to Birmingham to be recoined into five, ten and twenty-five cent pieces.

CCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. 10 | CENTS | 1858 Wreath and crown as the last. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

There were issued of this piece 1,250,000. Proofs exist of this and its two companion coins with plain edges, the ordinary issue being milled. Proofs are almost invariably issued with plain edges, for placing them in the dies a second time so that the impression may be brought out more clearly, would partially obliterate the milling.

CCXC. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII.

Rev. 5 | CENTS | 1858 within a wreath as in CCLXXXVIII. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Issue 1,500,000. This is the first silver coinage prepared for British North America. These colonies had no great need for silver of their own, as British and American coins circulated without hindrance and in quantities sufficient for the wants of the people. The supply began, after the civil war in the United States, to exceed the requirements of trade, and foreign silver was only received by the banks at a discount, and at length declined altogether. Having refused this kind of money, the banks and government institutions could not pay it out as change, and therefore availed themselves of the Canadian silver, and this was its only use for a number of years, circulating as a gold currency between banks and depositors.

CCXCI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII, but poorly executed.

Rev. As CCLXXXVIII, but the crown is poorly done and not straight; the date is smaller. Nickel, plated. Size 23 m. R 4.

This coin is a counterfeit, struck from dies, in nickel or base silver and plated; it is somewhat rare, as I have never seen more than two specimens. There is also a counterfeit in lead, cast from moulds.

MEDALS.

CCXCII. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA Youthful bust of George III in armor to the right. There are seven rivets down the front of the armor.

Rev. Arms of Great Britain. Those of England and Scotland impaled in the first quarter, France in the second, Ireland in the third, and Hanover in the fourth. The whole is surrounded by the garter, inscribed HONI · SOIT · QUI · MAL · Y · PENSE Crest, a crown. Supporters, a unicorn on the right and a lion on the left. Motto, DIEU · ET · MON · DROIT; below the motto is a rose and a thistle. The lion's paw touches the N in HONI. Silver. Size 78 m. R 6

There is a crack across the shoulder in this medal. The specimen in my collection was obtained from the widow of one of the Lake of the Two Mountain Indians. It had been given to her husband's grandfather for services rendered during the conquest of Canada.

CCXCIII. *Obv.* As the last, with eight rivets in the front part of the armor and other slight differences.

Rev. As the last, but the paw of the lion only reaches the I in HONI. There are also many other minor differences. Silver. Size 76 m. R 6.

There is no crack in this medal, otherwise its general appearance is the same as the last. The one in my collection was procured from one of the Caughnawaga Indians. I am under the impression that it was given for services rendered at the time of the conquest, but why there should have been two pairs of dies prepared I know not, as the number of medals required could not have been great. Probably the cracked die gave way before the proper number had been struck.

CCXCIV. *Obv.* As CCXCII.

Rev. As CCXCII. Silver. Size 38 m. R 6.

I have only met with one medal of this size and design; it was purchased from an old collector who many years ago got it from an Indian. Its diameter is less than half that of the larger one. As the Indians seem to have taken great delight in large medals, I cannot tell why the smaller one was struck. If, as it has been stated, the larger ones were given to the chiefs and the smaller ones to the rank and file, the latter medal would have been far more plentiful.

CCXCV. *Obv.* Bust of George III to the right and that of Queen Charlotte to the left facing. Above the head is a curtain tied up with cord and tassels.

Rev. Same as CCXCII. Silver. Size 38 m. R 6.

The reverse of this medal is exactly the same as the last, and it must have been struck about the same time. George III was married September 8, 1761. On this occasion, the Indians, ever profuse in their expressions of loyalty, forwarded to the "great father" an address of congratulation, which the king gratefully acknowledged by causing these medals to be struck and distributed among the faithful red men.

CCXCVI. *Obv.* As CCXCII, but the features are somewhat older.

Rev. As CCXCII, but the arms of England occupy the first and fourth quarter on the shield, with Scotland second and Ireland third, while those of Hanover are placed on an escutcheon of pretence. Silver. Size 60 m. R 6.

This medal was struck for distribution among the Indians who took part in the war with the United States during the Revolution. Most of the Indians were the faithful allies of the British, and, notwithstanding the eloquent protest of Pitt, in the House of Commons, fought fiercely in many a battle and skirmish throughout the war, and at its conclusion wore these medals proudly, as mementoes of having nobly helped

to drive the invaders from Canadian soil. One chieftain was so loyal, that he, with the larger portion of his tribe, abandoned a valuable reserve in Western New York, to settle under adverse circumstances under British rule in Canada.

CCXCVII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. A large lion reclining, in the foreground, with a wolf on the right snarling at him. A church with two houses behind it in the background, trees and shrubbery on either side. Size 58 m. R 6.

I have been at a loss to know on what account this was struck, but in a catalogue of British war medals and decorations sold in London about four years ago, it is described as an Indian chief's medal. It brought £9 15s. (\$49) in poor condition. While the lion is in high relief, the church in the background is in low relief and poorly done. That part of the medal in most specimens is almost obliterated by wear. The specimen in my collection came originally from an old sailor who held command of a sloop on Lake Ontario. It is likely that the design represents the American wolf frightened away from Canada, represented by the church, by British vigilance, the lion.

CCXCVIII. *Obv.* GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARVM REX F: D: Laureated bust of George III with elderly features to the right; the bust is draped with a mantle and decorated with the Order of the Garter. Under the bust, T. WYON. JUN: S:

Rev. Ex. 1814. Arms of Great Britain as in CCXCVI, but the crest is a crowned lion to the left standing on a crown that surmounts a helmet; behind the helmet is an elaborate mantling. The shamrock also accompanies the rose and thistle at the bottom. Silver. Size 75 m. R 6.

This was given to the Indians for services rendered during the war of 1812. This medal and those above described are always spoken of as chiefs' medals; but I am under the impression that they were given to every Indian who followed the war path during the campaign.

CCXCIX. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINA F: D: Diademed head of Victoria to the right. Under the neck, W. WYON. R. A.

Rev. Ex. 1840. Arms as the last, without the arms of Hanover on the escutcheon of pretence. Silver. Size 75 m. R 6.

This medal is the rarest of the series. The specimen from which I have taken this description is the only one known to me, and is in the collection of Mr. W. V. B. Hall of this city. It was given for services during the rebellion of 1837.

CCC. *Obv.* CANADIAN PRIZE GREAT EXHIBITION 1851. Similar to the arms of the Earl of Elgin,* consisting of a St. Andrew's cross occupying the lower two-thirds of a shield; in the upper left hand corner is a lion rampant. Crest, an earl's coronet. On either side of the shield are Scotch thistles.

Rev. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE K. T. A wreath of laurel; at the top a beaver; at the bottom, B. WYON SC. Size 37 m. R 6.

This medal was awarded to Canadian exhibitors at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, by the Earl of Elgin, who was at that time Governor General of Canada.

CCCI. *Obv.* Same as CXXXVI.

Rev. TO | COMMEMORATE | THE VISIT OF | ALBERT EDWARD | PRINCE OF WALES | TO | CANADA | 1860 Inscription in eight lines within a wreath of laurel; at the bottom of the wreath the Prince of Wales feathers and motto. White metal. Size 43 m. C.

* The device is intended to represent the arms of the Earl of Elgin, which are however, as given in Burke's Peerage as follows:—*Or*, a saltire and chief *gules*; on a canton *argent* a lion rampant *azure* armed and langued *gules*. Crest, a lion (passant) with tail extended *azure*.

Supporters, two savages *proper*, wreathed about the temples and loins with laurel *vert*. Motto, FUIVUS. The saltire and chief are for Bruce of Annandale and the canton for Bruce of Skelton.

This medal was struck in Birmingham for Messrs. Savage & Lyman, Jewelers, Montreal, and sold to those who took part in the procession on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit.

CCCII. *Obv.* As CXXXVI, but the moustache is wanting, with other slight differences.

Rev. Same as the last. White metal. Size 43 m. R 6.

It seems that one or two obverse dies had already been prepared for other medals relating to the Prince, and these were used in striking the Canadian ones. The specimen in my collection is the only one of this variety known to me. Sandham describes it—No. 18, page 56, of his work.

CCCIII. *Obv.* As CXXXVI, but the inscription is in Roman type instead of Gothic, and the head in much higher relief.

Rev. Same as CCCI. White metal. Size 43 m. R 4.

This medal was imported and sold by Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co., Jewelers, Toronto; it is much scarcer than the one issued by Savage & Lyman of Montreal.

CCCIV. *Obv.* GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA. Masonic arms.* Supporters, two cherubims. Crest, the Ark of the Covenant with Hebrew characters. Beneath is the motto, AUDI VIDE TACE

Rev. TO | COMMEMORATE | THE | **upJop** | CONSUMMATED | 14TH JULY 1858 within a wreath of laurel to the left and maple leaves to the right.† Size 42 m. R 2.

The dies for this medal were engraved in Toronto by Mr. Wheeler. They are now in the possession of Mr. R. Hendry of Montreal, who struck the medals required by the Grand Lodge.

CCCV. *Obv.* A Communion altar with two wine cups and a plate of bread thereon.

Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | 1 COR. XI. 24 Size 26 m. R 2.

The dies for this Communion token were prepared in New York for Mr. James Croil, who is Secretary of the Presbyterian Board. They are now in Montreal, and tokens are struck off when orders are received from any of the country churches.

CCCVI. *Obv.* A Communion table, with the four legs joined by a cross piece. There is an ornament in the centre of the cross piece. On the table is one wine cup and a plate of bread.

Rev. THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | 1. COR. XI. 24 within a beaded border with ornaments at corners. Lead. Shape, a parallelogram with corners truncated. Size 20 by 28 m. R 3.

This token was obtained from Guelph, and is used in a number of other churches in Canada.

CCCVII. *Obv.* As the last, but the ornament in the cross piece of the table is wanting.

Rev. As the last. Corner pieces different. Lead. Size 20 by 28 m. R 3.

This token I got from Mr. Croil, with the statement that it was in use in some of the country churches.

R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

[To be continued.]

* These arms, which are those of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the medal itself, are described in full by Marvin in his work on Masonic Medals, XXVI. See also Vol. XI, p. 5, of this Journal.

† When the metal is not mentioned the medal occurs in more than one. As of the present medal, for instance, I have specimens struck in silver, copper and white metal, and a few have also been struck in brass.

SOME OF THE ISSUES OF WAR.

THE recently announced sale (?) of a "half dollar issued from the Mint of the Confederate States, at New Orleans, in 1861," has doubtless called forth, from numismatists and others, many inquiries concerning the history of that institution and its belongings during the dark days of national rupture.

Had the Southern Confederacy a live Mint, and the wherewithal to feed it and keep it active? Why, with all the enginery of coinage, the ready dies and vaults stocked with bullion, was there an issue of only four half dollars? Even the counterfeiters have given us grounds for a query and a smile over their very good looking anachronism in an "O" quarter of 1862! Were they ignorant or impatient? Perhaps both.

But to our story, which, so far as I know, has not hitherto gone into printed pages of history. About the twenty-sixth day of January, 1861, the U. S. Mint and Sub-treasury properties were taken "in trust" by the State of Louisiana, which, however, did not discontinue the regular U. S. coinage until the thirtieth of April following. At the suggestion of Dr. M. F. Bonzano,* the Melter and Refiner, consent was given by Dr. B. F. Taylor, the Coiner, for the defacement of all the dies, which operation, witnessed by these two officers, was speedily and effectually accomplished without the knowledge of the Superintendent and Treasurer. Much possible mischief was thus forestalled.

After the occupation of New Orleans by U. S. troops, about one year later, Dr. Bonzano was wisely selected by Secretary Chase to take charge of the establishment, now happily restored to the National possession. During the long years in which he remained the custodian of so valuable a property, the old defaced dies were a part of his trust, which, upon the resumption of coinage operations in 1880, were transferred as living witnesses of the past to the keeping of the proper officer, the Coiner.

To return to the record. The bullion remained in possession of the Treasurer of the Mint until the investment of the city by the National forces in April, 1862, when the "bulk of the bullion, amounting, with the money of the sub-treasury, to nearly a million dollars, was carried up the river on the Steamer *Star of the West*, accompanied by the Treasurer and many other officials, who thought it was time to leave.

The only attempt at mintage made by the Confederate government, was that which resulted in the striking of those four half dollars, which, if we accept the somewhat Hibernian statement of the auctioneer's catalogue, are all "unique."† Certainly, as the *coinage* of a pretended nation, it is unique; and not the least singular feature in the case, is that of the dies being so deeply sunk, that no press could have struck a piece from them at one blow. In this, as in other matters, the Confederacy got beyond its proper depth. They were therefore struck in a screw press, a slow process relegated in this fast age to medals and master-pieces, or proofs. Probably to this mistake of

* Now Melter and Refiner, and one of the most patriotic, able and devoted officers in the service; my chief authority in these matters.

† The following description of the Confederate half dollar is in the words of Dr. Taylor, the Coiner:—"The obverse represents a Liberty cap above the American shield, the Union of the latter containing seven

stars, representing the seven seceding States, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of sugar cane and cotton in bloom, and the motto, 'Confederate States of America Half Dol.' The reverse has the goddess of Liberty, with the thirteen stars, representing the States from which the Confederacy sprang, and the date 1861."

Mr. Peterson, the die-sinker, is due the anomalous fact of a great people claiming national independence, strength of arm and right of principle, leaving so small an inheritance to the numismatist for ages unborn.

As the record of possibilities and impossibilities, success and failure, hopes alive and dead, these four half dollars have much to give them interest and value; and this less for their mere technical scarcity than the historic reasons for that scarcity. Happily one may indulge in reflections of this sort, without having to pay fancy prices for them. However, as human associations lend all material things added interest, collectors will wish to be informed that it is stated on good authority that one of these pieces was sent to the Confederate government, one to Dr. Riddell, one to Mr. Ames, and one was kept by Dr. Taylor, the Coiner.

Thus ends a tale less tragic and involved that one might anticipate as an issue of war. As to that other singular outcome of those times, the N. O. counterfeit quarter of 1862, one scarcely knows whether the perpetrator of this fraud might not have asked his conscience if it were possible to counterfeit that for which there never was an authorized original! But we have not time now for law, philology, nor the metaphysics of morals.

PATTERSON DUBOIS.

MISTAKES AT THE BRITISH MINT.

A HISTORY of the British coinage would afford some amusing instances of mistakes on the part of the Mint authorities. The most recent example is not so striking as that of the "Godless florin," on which numismatists place a price far in excess of its nominal value, but is interesting in its way. After being in circulation some years, it has fallen to the lot of Mr. MacGeorge, of Glasgow, to discover that the quarterings on the shield of Britannia on the existing bronze coinage are wrong. The device on the shield ought to be the same as that on the national flag—that is, the English cross of St. George, with St. Andrew's cross or the saltire of Scotland side by side with the Irish saltire. The Scottish cross, however, has by some oversight been omitted, and a new issue of coins is about to take place, remedying the defect. These coins will be distinguished by the mint-mark "H" on the reverse. The "mint-mark" indicates, we believe, that these coins are struck at the branch mint at Birmingham under the superintendence of Messrs. Heaton. Some recognition of his discovery is due to Mr. MacGeorge, whose initial might not unworthily have figured on the new coins. Perhaps, however, it is the intention of the authorities to reward his heraldic zeal by appointing him Herald in Ordinary to the Mint.—*Canad. Antiq. and Numis. Journal.*

PAPER vs. GOLD.

THE relative cost in wear and tear of gold coin as compared with bank notes has lately been investigated in England, and the advantage has been found to be largely with coin. To manufacture a million of sovereigns cost \$10,000, or about a cent apiece. In fifteen years they lose in weight one-half of one per cent, or about \$25,000, and become too light for further use. This makes their total expense as currency for the fifteen years \$35,000. The paper and printing of a million one-pound notes would cost, it is estimated, four cents apiece, or \$40,000, at the outset, and during fifteen years they would have to be replaced three times, or, with active use, six times, thus requiring an outlay of certainly \$160,000, and perhaps \$280,000, for the same period that a million sovereigns would remain in circulation.

ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

[Continued from Vol. X, page 83.]

1876.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1875. 21.
 Eagle. Similar to 1 of 1875. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1875. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1875. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1875. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1875. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1875. 24.
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1875. 19.
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1875. 15.
 Twenty cents. Similar to 1875. 14.
 Dime. Similar to 1875. 11.
 Five cents. Similar to 1875. 13.
 Three cents. Similar to 1875. 11.
 Cent. Similar to 1875. 12.

1877.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1876. 21.
 Eagle. Similar to 1876. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1876. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1876. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1876. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1876. 9.
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1876. 24.
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1876. 19.
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1876. 15.
 Twenty cents. Similar to 1876. 14.
 Dime. Similar to 1876. 11.
 Five Cents. Similar to 1876. 13.
 Three cents. Similar to 1876. 11.
 Cent. Similar to 1876. 12.

1878.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1877. 21.
 Eagle. Similar to 1877. 17.
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1877. 14.
 Three dollars. Similar to 1877. 13.
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1877. 11.
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1877. 9.
 Silver dollar, two types of obv. and rev.

1. Similar to 1877. 24.
2. Obv. E. PLURIBUS. UNUM; head to left, wearing cap, wreath of cotton and wheat, and diadem inscribed LIBERTY; round lower part thirteen stars; at base 1878; on edge of neck M.

Rev. * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *; eagle to front with open wings raised, head to left, in claws olive-branch and three arrows; around imperfect wreath of olive; above **In God we trust**; at base ONE DOLLAR.* 24.

3. Pattern. Obv. IN GOD WE TRUST; head to left, wearing diadem inscribed LIBERTY; around thirteen stars, and below 1878.

Rev. * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *; eagle to front with open wings, head to left, in claws olive-branch and arrows; above **E PLURIBUS UNUM**; below ONE DOLLAR. 24.

4. Pattern. Obv. E PLURIBUS UNUM; head to left, wearing cap, wreath of grain and fillet inscribed LIBERTY; around thirteen stars, and below 1878.

Rev. * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *; GOLOID—I GOLD. 24 SILVER. 9 FINE. 258 GRs. in wreath of olive; below ONE DOLLAR. 21.

5. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; GOLOID. METRIC. 1-G. 16.1-S. 1.9-C. GRAMS 14.25 in circle of thirty-eight stars; below 100 CENTS 21.

- Half-dollar. Similar to 1877. 19.
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1877. 15.
 Twenty cents. Similar to 1877. 14.
 Dime. Similar to 1877. 11.
 Five cents. Similar to 1877. 13.
 Three cents. Similar to 1877. 11.
 Cent. Similar to 1877. 12.

1879.

Double-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1878. 21.
2. Pattern. Obv. *30*G*1.5*5*3.5*
 *C*35*G*R*A*M*S*; head as 1, below 1879.

Rev. As 1. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1878. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1878. 14.

Four dollars; patterns, two varieties.

1. Obv. *6*G*.3*5*.7*C*7*G*R*
 *A*M*S*; head to left with flowing hair, wearing fillet inscribed LIBERTY; below 1879.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOUR DOL.; within E PLURIBUS UNUM—DEO EST GLORIA; a star inscribed ONE STELLA—400 CENTS. 14.

2. Obv. As 1, except that the hair is closely bound round top of head without fillet.

Rev. As 1. 14.

Three Dollars. Similar to 1878. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1878. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1878. 9.

Silver dollar, two types of obv. and rev.

1. Similar to 1 of 1878. 24.
2. Similar to 2 of 1878. 24.
3. Pattern. E PLURIBUS UNUM; head to left with flowing hair, wearing coronet in-

* There is a pattern, which differs slightly from the coinage of circulation.

scribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1879.

REV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR; in centre in circle of dots 895.8-S. 4.2-G. 100-C. 25 GRAMS; around imperfect wreath of corn and cotton tied at base; above DEO EST GLORIA in ornamental frame. 22.

4. Pattern. Obv. As 3, except that the hair is tied in knot behind, LIBERTY on fillet.

Rev. As 3. 22.

5. Pattern. Obv. As 4 of 1878.

REV. • UNITED STATES OF AMERICA • 100 CENTS; within GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR. DEO EST GLORIA; in centre in circle of thirty-eight stars 15.3-G. 236.7-S. 28-C. 14 GRAMS. 21.

6. Pattern. Obv. As 5, except that the hair is closely bound round top of head without any ornament.

Rev. As 5. 21.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1878. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1878. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1878. 11.

Five cents. Similar to 1878. 13.

Three cents. Similar to 1878. 11.

Cent. Similar to 1878. 12.

1880.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1879. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1879. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1879. 14.

Four dollars; pattern. Similar to 1 of 1879. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1879. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1879. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1879. 9.

Silver dollar, two types of obv. and rev.

1. Similar to 1 of 1879. 24.

2. Similar to 2 of 1879. 24.

3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1879. 22.

4. Pattern. Similar to 5 of 1879. 21.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1879. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1879. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1879. 11.

Five cents. Similar to 1879. 13.

Three cents. Similar to 1879. 11.

Cent. Similar to 1879. 12.

1881.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1880. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1880. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1880. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1880. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1880. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1880. 9.

Silver dollar, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1880. 24.

2. Similar to 2 of 1880. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1880. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1880. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1880. 11.

Five cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1880. 13.

2. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing coronet and wreath; at base 1881.

Rev. V in wreath of corn and cotton.

13.

Three cents, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1880. 11.

2. Pattern. Similar to pattern five cents, with III on rev. 12.

Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1880. 12.

2. Pattern. Similar to pattern five cents, with I on rev. 11.

W. S. APPLETON.

COIN SALES.

THE increasing number of coin sales is very noticeable. We are in doubt whether this is to be regarded as an evidence of increased zeal on the part of collectors, and a greater interest in numismatics, or the reverse. If we were to attempt to judge by the prices obtained for some of the rarest and choicest pieces, the task would be no easier, for while one dealer offers a cabinet full of "gems," and gets in return remarkably low prices, in another sale we find that pieces of little rarity and less real value, bring surprisingly large prices. Occasionally we see on a Catalogue some attraction like that recently offered by Mr. Frossard—the quarter-crown Gloriam Regni, of which but one was contained, so far as is known, in the collections in this country, and but two or three were known to exist abroad,—and again, a dealer puts on the market a collection of U. S. coins, noticeable principally for those trivial differences in the dies which are inseparable from the method of cutting them, and finds his returns so little above the intrinsic value of the pieces when used in circulation, that one wonders how much will be left, after paying for labor, printing catalogues, commissions and postage, for the profit side of his venture. But this is a problem which we must leave for others to discuss, while we chronicle some of the sales themselves.

SCOTT & COMPANY'S FORTY-FIRST SALE.

MARCH 20, Messrs. Scott & Co. of New York, offered a "large and valuable assortment of American and foreign coins, the entire remainder of the stock saved from the great fire in the Porter building, the property of the well known dealer William P. Brown." The Catalogue, prepared by Scott & Co., is pagged from 30 to 49, for some reason which does not appear, and contains 600 lots. We notice in the preface the statement that "In many respects this is the most peculiar lot of coins ever offered at public auction.

in that it consists of quantities of rare pieces without the ordinary accompaniment of common ones." Judging from the prices obtained, this peculiarity failed to find appreciation, as less than twenty coins out of the six hundred—including the gold—brought upwards of \$5, and the proof sets, which covered most of the dates from 1866 to 1880, fared but little better; for instance, those of 1879 and 1880, 8 pieces, including both dollars, brought only 3.80 each; one of 1878, with both dollars and the 20 cent piece—9 in all—sold for 7.80. A copper farthing of Queen Anne, 1714, brought 10.25; Crown (?) of Frederick William of Brandenburg, 1675, 6.20; some "rare Confederate Notes," 30 pieces, brought an average of nearly \$2 each, ranging from \$3.10 for a \$5 note of July 25, 1861, to 10 cents for three Hundred-dollar notes with head of Mrs. Davis. An ancient British gold stater, "struck about 200 B. C." (Hawkins, pl. 1. fig. 1.) 6.75; Tetradrachm, Syracuse, 6.80; Roman do. v. f. early type, 10.00, and another nearly as good, 7.50; chain cent of '93, 7; wreath do. lettered edge, 5.50; four of 1799, from 6.30 to 11.75; two of 1804, 6.50; a gold New England ten shilling piece, said to be unique, with "every appearance of being authentic," 4! This was purchased by Mr. Wuesthoff "of an ignorant colored man who had it on his chain as a charm, pierced." The rest of the Catalogue sold for nominal prices. Messrs. Leavitt and Co. were the auctioneers, and the sale took place in the evening. The latter reason may explain the prices.

H. P. SMITH'S SALE.

MARCH 24, Bangs & Co. held a sale at their rooms in New York of a small collection of valuable and rare Greek silver coins, together with some desirable foreign and American silver and copper coins, medals and political pieces. The Catalogue was prepared by Mr. H. P. Smith, and contained 34 pages and 684 lots. A didrachm of Crotona, size 13, brought \$9; one of Orestae in Macedonia, a nymph and satyr, 10.10; broad didrachm of Rhodes, 13.90; didrachm of Sybaris, 13.05; one of Thurium, 17. Several tetradrachms from the collection of Prince Torlonia of Rome, sold fairly, and a few at very high prices, among them one of Syracuse, head of Arethusa, 10.25; one of Egypt, Ptolemy I, 293 B. C., 8.50; one of Lysimachus of Thrace, v. f. 11.25; and one of Amyntas I, 8.00. A fine proof in silver of an 1804 Bank of Ireland token for six shillings, 6.10. Silver Dollars, 1836, nicked but v. f. 8.30; 1854, 6.25; 1855, 6.60 and 7.70. Harsen Medical Medal, 1859, v. r. 12. Many of the pieces sold at very low prices.

RANDALL COLLECTION.

MR. GEO. W. COGAN, who has succeeded to his father's good fortune in offering to collectors many choice pieces, disposed of the collection of Mr. J. Colvin Randall, at Bangs & Co's, on the 29th of March. It contained the usual variety of coins and medals, many of which were extremely fine and rare, and obtained from private cabinets in Europe. We can mention but a few of the prices received. Dollars.—1794, a piece once in the Mint Cabinet, \$63; '95, flowing hair, 7.50; fillet head, 17; '97, seven stars facing, nearly unc. 6.60; 1802, close date, 10.25; 1836, flying eagle, Gobrecht on base, pr. 11.50; 1839, do. 34.25; '52, v. f. 33; '54, uncir. 10; '58, br. pr. 36.25. Half Dollars.—'97, pierced and filled, v. g. and r. 23.50; 1815, 9; '36, reeded edge, unc. 7.80; '52, unc. 9.25. Quarters.—1796, v. f. 16.25; '22, unc. 14.25; another, 15. Dimes.—1796, broken die, 13.25; 1800, 7.60; 1802, 7.50; '22, uncir. 20; '46, br. pr. 15.50. Half Dimes.—'94, v. f. 7; '95, 11; 1803, v. f. 6.90. Cents.—1794, (Maris 18.) 5.25; do. (M. 49) 25; 1800, perfect date, unc. 10.50; '03, unc. 19.50; '08, unc. 10; '09, do. 15.75; '12, large date, 8; '24 unc. 13.75. Half Cent.—1796, v. g. 31. Proof sets.—'58, 7 pieces, 44.50; 1878, 9 pieces, 7.60. GOLD. Eagles.—1795, 22; '96, 15; '97, 11.50; '97, rev. small eagle with wreath in his beak, exc. rare, 23.25; '98 over '97, four stars facing, not in the Mint Cabinet, 24.65; '99, close date, unc. 14. Half Eagles.—1795, wide date, 10.50; do. very close date, 10.10; '96 over '95, 17; '97, obv. sixteen stars, rev. small eagle, exc. rare, 20; and others at equally good rates. Quarter Eagles.—'97, cracked die, 28; '98, 6.60; 1806, five stars facing, over 1804, 7; '26, v. r. 11; about twenty in all of dates previous to 1834 sold at double their face value. Mormon \$5 gold piece, 8.40. Pattern Silver dollar of 1870, Indian queen on a globe, with rev. of the regular dollar of that date, v. r. 10.50. Goloid Dollar of 1878, 6.60. Goloid set of 1879, with different head of Liberty from the ordinary goloid set, 3 pieces, 50; Decatur Medal, said to be the original presented to Lieut. Read, 17.50; Double Crown of Maximilian of 1509, 12.75. The sale was a remarkable success.

FROSSARD'S TWENTIETH SALE.

SATURDAY, April 1, Bangs & Co. disposed of a large and varied assortment of United States and foreign silver and copper coins, crowns and double crowns of the 16th century, rare siege pieces, coins of Nero, etc., the Catalogue of which, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 34 pages and 647 lots. An extremely fine Half Dollar of 1796, 15 stars, of which a heliotype illustration was given, sold for \$51.50, and a very fine one of 1802, also heliotyped, for 19. The German Crowns all brought good prices, and a siege piece of Leyden, of 1574, 5.75. While there were not so many coins of high cost as are sometimes offered, there were a number of very choice pieces, and as a whole we should think Mr. Frossard must have been well pleased with the results of his sale. The heliotype plates were excellent, and the pieces tastefully arranged.

LONG'S MUSEUM COLLECTION.

APRIL 4, Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold in Philadelphia a small collection of about 400 lots, being the remnant of the collection of Coins, Medals, etc., which was once one of the attractions of the Philadelphia Museum. The prices were moderate.

HASELTINE'S FIFTY-NINTH SALE.

THIS sale took place in New York, April 6-7, at Bangs & Co's. It included, beside the usual variety of United States coins, some foreign pieces, autograph letters, a collection of Washington portraits,

formed by Mr. Theodore Staebelin of Baltimore, and also silk political, Masonic, and Grand Army badges. The Catalogue, 44 pages and 1325 numbers, was prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine. A copy of Dickeson's Manual sold for \$10.15; an autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln, 10.25. A Cent of 1799, perfect date, and v. f. 30.50; but we notice nothing else of sufficient interest to call for mention.

DUDLEY COLLECTION.

APRIL 12 and 13, Mr. Seemuller, of Baltimore, sold in that city a collection of Coins, Medals, and Stamps, together with some relics of "the late unpleasantness," gathered by Mr. J. F. Dudley. The Catalogue appears to be the twelfth of Dr. Geo. W. Massamore's, and contained 893 lots. We have seen no report of the prices obtained, and only a few of the earlier Catalogues.

STEIGERWALT'S SALES.

APRIL 13 and 14, Mr. Charles Steigerwalt sold a collection of United States and foreign coins, medals, etc., including some curiosities. This was the fourth sale of this gentleman at Lancaster, Penn. There were 1253 lots, but no Catalogue reached us. The same gentleman held a sale on the 22d and 23d of May, having 974 lots, and on the two following days he disposed of Mr. William Riddle's collection, which embraced 917 lots. We have no further particulars of these two sales.

BRADBURY-SHANNON SALE.

APRIL 14, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the collection of American coins formed by Mr. H. B. Bradbury of Illinois, and the collection of War Medals and Decorations of the late Mr. John R. Shannon of Philadelphia. The Catalogue, 36 pages, and 721 lots, was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman. Among the Colonials, an oak tree twopence sold for \$3.80; a "Vermont Auctori," rev. Immune Columbia, (Crosby, p. 186, fig. 36.) of which only eight are known, brought 9; Washington Cent, small eagle, 1791, 6.38; a Dollar of 1794, pierced, but very skillfully filled, cost 75, brought 52; 1836, Liberty seated, 8; 1855, f. and v. r. 7.75; Half Dollar of 1815, v. f. and r. 8.05; 1836, Gobrecht's, 6.50; 1852, uncir., 8; Confederate half, restrike, 6.02. *Dimes*, 1802, from Grauer Sale, Dec. 21, when it brought 22, now sold for 25.20; 1807, unc. 6. *Half Dimes*, 1797, thirteen stars, 9.25; do. sixteen stars, 8.25; 1800, LIBERTY, 6.15; 1801, 12.60. *Cents*, 1798, 7.10; '99, g. 6.50; 1804, 7; Metric pattern set, stella, etc., 3 pieces, 15.30; Crosby's Early Coins, \$9.10. The Decorations were all quite interesting and valuable, and brought good prices. A set of four English, which had all been awarded to one soldier, brought 16; the cross of the Legion of Honor, of Napoleon I, size 24, with original ribbon, 16; the "Great Iron Cross" of Prussia, "the gem of the collection," 21; Iron cross of Prussia, for the Franco-Prussian war, 10.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-SIXTH SALE.

THE Dietrich-Morgan Collection was sold in New York at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s, April 19, 20, 21. As indicated by its name, it was made up of the cabinets of Mr. Frank Dietrich of Harrisburg, Penn., and of Mr. S. H. Morgan, of Louisville, Kentucky; it comprised the usual variety of coins found in American collections of moderate size, with Fractional Currency, Sale Catalogues, a few Autographs, and a fine selection of Stone implements from Scandinavia and the Northwest Coast, of which latter objects Mr. Woodward seems to hold almost a monopoly. We quote a few prices as follows: *Dollars*.—1836, br. pr. a little hay-marked, \$9.80; '39, v. f. but had been pierced and filled, 31. *Half Dollars*.—1794, v. g. 5; do. g. 4.55; 1802, g. 5.25; 1815, unusually fine, 7.80; do. v. g. 5.20; 1836, reeded edge v. f. 6. *Proof Sets*.—1859, 5.55; '67, 5. *Cents*.—1793 No. 5, rev. C., f. 12; do. Liberty cap, g. 5.20. *Eagle*, '97, 11.45. *Half Eagles* of early date about 5.50 each. A line of Masonic Medals, of which there were about eighty, sold at fair prices, though none of them were amongst the rarest. A marked feature of the sale was a large selection of the Hard Times Tokens of 1837; they were mostly in very fine condition and brought from 15 cents to \$2.87 each. These tokens were illustrated by two very fine heliotype plates, which give to the catalogue a peculiar value for reference, as we are not aware that any of the pieces have ever before been pictured. Three of the Belleville Tokens sold for 6.40. *Dollars*.—1794, v. g. 46; '98, small eagle, 11.50; 1854, f. 12; 1855, f. 10; 1856, pr. 13.60. *Half Dollar*, 1796, f. 45.25. *Twenty Cent* pieces.—'77, 3 and 3.15; '78, 2.75 and 2.85. *Dime*, '46, unc. 3. *Half Dimes*.—1797, 15 stars, v. f. 5.50; 1805, f. 12. *Cent*, 1809, barely cir. 9.30. *Proof Set*, 1858, imperfect, 40.60. A nearly complete line of proof sets, 1859 to 1880, sold for from 4.00 to 7.30; set of Pattern Trade Dollars, 1873, proof, six pieces, 24.25. The Fractional Currency, of which there was a good lot, brought full prices. Ten of the fifteen-cent Grant and Sherman notes sold for 52.80; three of the number brought respectively 7, 7.25 and 7.25 each. An autograph letter of Mrs. Dolly P. Madison, signed with initials, 2.25; a little autograph note of Thackeray, 2; two original Confederate Army documents, 3.00 each. A few rare Canadian Coins and Medals sold for good prices; one, a Medal of William of Orange, undescribed, except from this specimen, 8.10. The Stone Relics, though very few purchasers were present, nevertheless sold at full prices, and the sale was on the whole a good one.

WOODWARD'S FORTY-SEVENTH SALE.

THIS was held in Boston at the Rooms of Messrs. Sullivan Brothers & Libbie. The Catalogue states it to be the Washburn Collection, but it is understood that the coins were the property of Mr. F. G. Brown of Framingham. The silver half and quarter dollars were arranged with much care by Mr. Brown, according to Haseltine's list, but the coins themselves were of minor importance, and though they sold at low prices, they brought all they were worth. A Double Crown of Austria, without date, and fine, \$7.25; the Truth Crown, 1597, 1.90; Crown of Austria, 1614, 2.75. A line of copies of ancient coins we notice as selling for about three times the amount realized for a similar line in a New York sale not long ago. *Cents*.—1794, a little rubbed, 3.50; '98, v. f. 4; '95, Jefferson head, g. 15; for this piece the buyer

held two unlimited orders; 1823, 7.26. Proof Sets, 1860 to 1880, sold for usual prices, the highest we note, 1871, 6.50; 1872, 6.50. A number of Greek Tetradrachms sold for very fair prices, 3.50 to 5.75 each. Roman coin, mostly Denarii, 30 cents to 2.02; an As, head of Janus, rev. a prow, 5.50; Semis, 3.25; another, 3. Lots of Fractional Currency and Continental and State Notes sold at full prices. Two autographs of Benj. Waterhouse 2.50 and 1.00 respectively. The Catalogue contained an Addenda, 162 lots, which were of very little consequence. This portion of the sale and catalogue Mr. Woodward had, we learn, nothing to do with.

COGAN'S APRIL SALE.

APRIL 27 and 28, Mr. Cogan offered a collection of gold, silver and copper coins and medals at the rooms of Bangs & Co. The Catalogue, 1251 lots and 52 pages, was prepared by Mr. G. W. Cogan. While there were not nearly so many choice pieces in this as in the Randall collection, there were still a number which brought excellent prices. A Dollar of 1836, Gobrecht on the field, sold for \$40; a brilliant proof of 1858, v. r. for 48; set of pattern Trades, 6 pieces, proofs, 1873, 24; Mortuary Crown of Gustavus Adolphus, 1632, 6.50. Dickeson's Manual, 11.63. (We have often wondered why this work sells at so good a price, when Crosby's Early Coins, which is later, more complete, and better illustrated, brings less than the subscription price.)

THE BUSHNELL SALE.

THE sale of the late Charles I. Bushnell's Collection is going on in New York, as we are printing the last pages of the *Journal*, June 20-24. In the next number we shall have a full notice of it. The Catalogue, prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, is a quarto, 136 pp., 3000 lots. We have had little time for studying it, but must confess to a certain disappointment at its contents; perhaps this is only natural when curiosity has been so much aroused, yet if the comments of the coin dealers can be admitted to express anything like a true judgment of its merits, this feeling is quite general. Some pieces that Mr. Bushnell is known to have purchased do not appear in the Catalogue, which of course Messrs. Chapman are not responsible for; but some of the mystery with which he so singularly and so successfully sought to envelope his collection still clings to it. Among the rarer pieces we notice a fine assortment of the N. E. and Massachusetts coinage, the Lord Baltimore money with the unique penny, the Carolina Elephant piece, Granby Coppers, rare Rosa Americanas, the Brasher Doubloon, many Washington pieces, Lafayette and Franklin Medals, the Chalmers Annapolis, and a multitude of others extremely interesting. Some exception may properly be taken to the expression of "opinion" so freely volunteered by the compilers, both as to the value of the pieces offered and on numismatic points of interest, which must be taken *cum grano salis*, and to their neglect to give credit to what others have done: but we must regard this as an oversight or an error of judgment, rather than a deliberate act, which would be somewhat—amusing shall we say—to all who are familiar with the researches of those to whom it is so well known we are indebted for our information regarding these interesting pieces. A few funny typographic errors have crept in, but the wonder is, in all these Catalogues, that no more appear. We notice (368) that Harvard has moved down to New Haven; we regret that the cataloguers are not so familiar with the volumes of the *Journal* as they might be, since that would have relieved them from saying that some of the Vernons were not in Appleton, which he nevertheless has described on our pages; that "Barry Standish" is the proper (!) way to read Standish Barry's name (1002)—see a full account of Mr. Barry and his pieces in the *Journal*, Vol. XV, p. 63, a perusal of which would have prevented so erroneous an "opinion"; that a certain Franklin (1542) is "the only one we know of"; though rare, this is a well known Masonic, first described by Appleton in the *Journal*, Vol. VII (No. IV in his list of Franklins); again by Marvin (Vol. XII, p. 62), and also No. LVIII in his work, where he mentions (p. 288) that one in silver was in Mr. Appleton's cabinet, and another (which was sold in one of Frossard's sales) is in Mr. Poillon's; a fine, almost perfect, electrotype was in the Marvin sale; one of bronze in a sale by Hess brought only \$3, and the dies it was intimated by that Catalogue were still in existence: a rare Washington (1301) is mentioned as "unknown to Marvin;" on p. 296 of his work; he expressly refers to this identical piece as probably in the Bushnell Collection. We have seen one in brass also, with plain edge, which is now the property of Gen. Lawrence, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. Whether the "smooth edge" is anything more than the result of wear is perhaps doubtful. This piece is very likely of English origin. Mr. Appleton has a shell or trial impression obtained abroad, and we lately saw two or three other similar shells, from the original dies, imported with a French collection: possibly the dies may yet be discovered. As to the "Good Samaritan" piece, (145) which we suppose will probably bring a very "fancy" price, we have always had grave doubts about its genuineness. Of 247 it is said but three are known. This is doubtless an error; three times that number could readily be traced. 255 is said to be the earliest Medal given to the Indians. This, if a historic fact, is of great interest, and we shall hope for further light concerning it. 337 is said to be "probably the only one known in this metal"; the bronze, however, are not particularly rare, and the tin are certainly as rare, if indeed they are not rarer than the bronze, while the silver is rarest of all. See *Journal*, Vol. VI, 31. 340 is also not specially rare, unless indeed with the legend as printed, which should we presume read DISCORS (one word, and not as their types give it); it has often appeared, catalogued under various names by dealers who did not know it was a College Medal, and the dies were recently sold at a nominal price. We doubt very much the correctness of the statements concerning 715, but cannot go into the matter now. The remark under 920 seems to us in very questionable taste, to say no more. If they had read *all* that Crosby says, they would not have written what they have. 2117 locates Salem, the home of witchcraft, in New Jersey!

We are far from any desire to be captious in commenting on this catalogue, which clearly shows an immense amount of labor and care in its preparation: most of the errors to which we have alluded would

have been avoided if a *little more* care had been taken, and there is much that is deserving of praise to be found in its pages, which we gladly recognize. Some further matters we may refer to hereafter, but for the present we conclude with "*our* opinion," that this Catalogue, in the importance of the pieces described, may be ranked with those of the McCoy, Mickley and Holland Sales in permanent interest.

COMING SALES.

Mr. Woodward has already issued Catalogues for his Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Sales. The first, which is exclusively archaeological, will take place before this reaches our readers. It embraces 974 lots, which comprise selected representative specimens of nearly every variety of stone relics found in both hemispheres. Such an opportunity to acquire these objects, especially of Scandinavian origin, has never before been offered to American collectors. The collection was formed by the late Prof. J. Grier Ralston, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and is equally remarkable for its great extent and the high quality of the individual objects.

His Sale Number Forty-nine, for which the Catalogue has been furnished to collectors, comprises Coins, Medals, Medal Dies, Currency, etc., etc. We note particularly the Dollars of 1794 and 1852, Half Dollars of 1794, 1796, 1797, 1815, 1851 and 1852; Dime, 1796, and most of the other dates; but the gem of the collection is undoubtedly the Half Dime of 1802, which it is said was recently taken in trade in Washington, and was luckily secured by Mr. Woodward. In the course of his Catalogue, he takes occasion to pay his compliments to Messrs. Scott & Co. in a very forcible way, which seems to put the matter beyond controversy. On page 27 of the Catalogue and following, is a rather spicy review of the Catalogue of the Bushnell Sale, in which Mr. Woodward takes very decided grounds in opposition to the authenticity and genuineness of the Good Samaritan Shilling, concerning which we have expressed our own opinion above; his points are seemingly well taken, and it will probably ever remain one of the curiosities of numismatics why Mr. Bushnell, possessing for many years a coin which he is said to have valued at over \$1,000, neglected to inform any person during all these years as to where he got the piece, what he paid for it, or if this really be the one known as in the Pembroke Collection a century ago, where it had been for all or any of the years since, before it came into his possession. The coin may be genuine, but Mr. Woodward's presentation of the matter has certainly thrown a darker cloud on its reputation, never to our mind of the best.

Sale Number Fifty will probably be of the Lewis Collection, which he is now arranging for the Catalogue. This collection is wonderfully rich in Papal Medals, and comprises a number of fine examples of the Medals of the Renaissance period, as well as many of the grand Medals of the early part of the last century, cast in true bronze. Dr. Lewis also possessed a number of the rarest of Masonic Medals, beside numerous Medals of Physicians and Surgeons and others relating to medicine. The Catalogue ought to be an interesting one, as there is no lack of material to make it so.

Sale Number Fifty-one will probably, like Number Forty-eight, be chiefly, perhaps wholly, archaeological, the Collection of Norman Spang, Esq., of Etna, Penn.

In a late Coin Sale in London, we notice the following as *False Coins, in Silver*. The Oxford Crown, by *Rawlins*; the Chester Half Crown of Charles II.; the Groat of Perkin Warbeck; the "Septim" Shilling of Henry VII.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

February 3.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Slafter positively declined to hold longer the office of Treasurer, and the vacancy was referred to the same committee as before. The President announced a donation from the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Baltimore, of the pamphlet with the organization of that Society. The Secretary showed a small mortuary medal of Louis XVI. of France, probably of German origin, and lately found in the West. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

March 3.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The nominating committee reported the name of Dr. S. A. Green for the office of Treasurer, and he was elected. The Secretary read a letter from Prof. James D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., concerning the discovery of a Spanish medal in the North-West. Mr. Woodward showed a silver coin of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, and one of the Emperor Augustus, with six heads of grain on reverse, considered to have been struck in Macedonia. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

April 7.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward showed a number of interesting coins, including some of Siam, and several siege-pieces, of Landau, Munster, Brisach, Gerona, &c., and a Spanish dollar with Brazilian countermark. The Secretary

showed a halfpenny of West Cowes of 1798, which has a nameless portrait, which he considered strongly to resemble Washington, though why his head should appear there is not evident. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Society held a regular meeting on Thursday, May 4. Among the donations received were: A coronation medal of Alexander; a cast from a zinc medallion representing the head of Christ, whose workmanship evidently proved it to be contemporaneous with Albert Durer; a mould from a very early Brass which was first cast in metal. A magnificent missal of the twelfth century was exhibited. The mechanical execution was beautiful, and the freedom of treatment of the subjects illustrated, such as no modern ideas could tolerate in a prayer-book. The missal itself was considered by the members of the Society the finest which had ever come under their notice.

J. Davis Duffield read a paper entitled "Are Man and Ape Akin?" translated by him from the German of Professor Rauchenboch, of Rochester, N. Y., in which the Darwinian theory of descent and selection was attacked. Dr. Robert Patterson Robins read a communication on the first tramway ever built in the United States, in which he proved that the first of such roads was built in 1809 in Philadelphia.

J. C. Chandler, of Bristol, England, presented four small bronze and Roman coins, which were a portion of a hoard discovered about ten years ago in Monmouthshire, England. N. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, presented three Roman bronze coins. Victor Luny, Membre de l'Institut, presented his colossal work on the History of the Romans, beautifully illustrated, for which an especial vote of thanks was ordered.

On motion of Mr. John R. Baker, the Committee on Numismatics was directed to consider a device for a medal to be issued commemorating the Bi-Centennial anniversary of the city.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The following officers have been chosen for the coming year: *President*, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau; *First Vice-President*, Edward Murphy; *Second Vice-President*, Hon. Judge Baby; *Treasurer*, J. A. Nutter; *Curator*, Wm. McLennen; *Secretary*, Roswell C. Lyman; *Publishing Committee*, Henry Mott, Thomas D. King, R. C. Lyman.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERY—NAMES OF COINS.

IN Havard's "Heart of Holland," a most interesting work, I find various denominations of coins of which I have no definitions. For instance, what was the old French coin, the *maille*? Duke John of Brabant in 1324 sold a certain property for 436 *mailles*. The same writer, speaking of Domberg, says, "no one can contest its past glories, for the antique coins of Trajan and Antoninus, of Vitellius and Posthumus, which have been found in its soil, protest against such a denial." But does not Mr. Havard know that such coins abound in all ruined places, in ploughed fields, on battle plains, in graves, in every place where Roman legions marched, from the British Islands to the Arabian Gulf?

M.

WE see it stated in the *Critic* that "In the case of the De Morgan collection of French, Greek, and Italian antiquities, concerning which Mr. De Morgan and Mr. Feuarent have had so hard a fight with the Treasury Department, a decision has been handed down by Judge Brown, of the U. S. District Court, in which he rules that imported antiquities must be admitted duty free. The decision is an important one."

OVER one hundred weight of ancient Roman coins were recently discovered by laborers who were digging away rubbish from the rocks near a quarry near Montacute, in England. The coins are in a good state of preservation, and date chiefly from A. D. 81 to A. D. 182. Specimens were found with the heads of Severus and Commodus.

SPANISH SILVER BY THE GALLON.

WHILE a colored man by the name of Lewis Lowry was plowing in his field, about six miles east of Opelousas, his plow struck on some obstruction, which, upon examination, proved to be a 10-gallon jar filled with Spanish silver coins of the date of 1779, and bearing the imprint of Charles III. of Spain. The amount found is estimated at \$8,000 or \$10,000. One of the coins, a dollar piece, was brought to New Orleans, and from all appearance had not circulated long, it appearing almost like a new piece. It is said by those who saw the money that all of it was of this description, and none of it less than 100 years old.

THEY pulled down a chimney at the Royal Mint, in Berlin, the other day, and it occurred to the architect that it might be worth while to analyze the soot still adhering to the inner bricks. The result was that they found four pounds of pure gold, worth a thousand dollars.

OBITUARY.

HENRY DEARBORN FOWLE.

WE have to record the death of HENRY D. FOWLE, who was one of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society in 1860. Dr. Fowle, as he was familiarly styled, was a well-known druggist at the "North End," probably the oldest in the city, having for more than forty years carried on his business as an apothecary at the corner of Prince and Salem Streets. He was the last and youngest of eight brothers, all of whom were engaged in business in Boston and vicinity. The eldest, Parker Fowle, for many years carried on the carpet trade at 164 Washington Street, and his store was the first lighted by gas in Boston. Four of his brothers were engaged in the dry goods trade in this city. The three younger brothers were apothecaries. Henry D. succeeded his brother Seth at the Prince Street store, which is believed to be the oldest apothecary's stand in Boston now used for that purpose. Over the door is an antique head of Esculapius, or some other follower of the curative art, which is the oldest sign now known at the North End. Many years ago it stood at the edge of the sidewalk, affixed to a post, but obstructing the way, it was removed. Robert Fennelly was, it is believed, the first druggist who occupied this corner. Afterwards Warren Lincoln, still living in this city, carried on the store, and he was succeeded by Seth W. Fowle. Probably no one in the city ever had a larger circle of acquaintances than Henry D. Fowle. He was a very benevolent man, and will be greatly missed by many poor people at the North End. He died suddenly on the afternoon of the 26th of May, aged 65 years and 23 days. Among his chief treasures was a fine collection of coins and medals, rich in antique Greek coins, and not lacking in interest in many other directions, especially French medals and early American and Colonial pieces, which he kept in a large safe in his store. Its value was several thousand dollars, and he had often been solicited to dispose of it, but kept it, however, to the last.

MONTROVILLE W. DICKESON.

PROFESSOR MONTROVILLE W. DICKESON died April 14th, aged 69 years. He was a doctor of medicine, but was not for many years in practice, having devoted himself more particularly to natural science and the study of antiquities. He was at one time associated with the antiquary and archaeologist, E. G. Squier, in investigations of the mounds in the Western States, and published a paper in 1851 on that subject. He was the author of "The American Numismatic Manual," in quarto, published several years ago, with plates and descriptions of American coins, and which is still highly valued by collectors, though somewhat superseded by Crosby's later and in many respects more valuable work. He was the owner of a large collection of antiquities, curiosities, minerals, etc., which was the foundation upon which was opened the Philadelphia City Museum, in Callowhill Street, between Fourth and Fifth, in 1854. That collection was afterward displayed in the Government Exhibition Building in Fairmount Park. Prof. Dickeson was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and had held professorships in one or two medical colleges.

WILLIAM S. VAUX.

WILLIAM S. VAUX died May 5th, aged 71 years. He was a son of George Vaux, at one time merchant and Councilman of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of William Sansom, also a merchant, and well known in his day as an enterprising citizen, and a great improver of the city. He was a nephew of Robert Vaux, also a leading citizen. William S. Vaux was a gentleman of means and leisure, of cultivated tastes, and with an attachment to science. He was at the time of his death President of the Zoological Society, Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. He was for many years a Director of the Pennsylvania Life and Trust Company.

EDITORIAL.

WITH the beginning of another volume we again desire to commend the JOURNAL to the good will of our subscribers, whose aid in increasing its circulation we shall heartily appreciate. For the coming year we can promise articles of interest and value. Mr. BREVOORT will continue his series on Early Spanish and Portuguese Coinage in America, the plates for the next article of which we have in readiness, but the completion of the article itself was unavoidably delayed. We shall also have a series of papers, with full illustrations already prepared, on the Coinage of the Knights of Malta, by ROBERT MORRIS. Mr. McLACHLAN's valuable contributions to Canadian Numismatics will be continued, as will also our full reports of Coin Sales; and other papers of value to coin collectors are in preparation. Altogether we intend that this volume shall be superior in all respects to its predecessors.

WE receive too late for notice, an account of the Medal just struck at the U. S. Mint, to commemorate the Centennial of the adoption of the Seal of the United States, which we shall give in our next. In the course of the correspondence, Col. Snowden alludes to the "Diplomatic Medal," to which the attention of collectors was called in our pages several years ago; by a curious coincidence, it will be remembered, letters were received by us simultaneously from Dr. Morris, and the late Dr. Linderman (see *Journal* for January, 1874, pp. 65-6), and our article in reply gave what they seem to have deemed the first reliable intelligence the officers of the Mint had received concerning it. Prof. Marcou, of Harvard College, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, had shown the shells at one of its meetings in 1872, and in June, 1874, he called Dr. Linderman's attention to this Medal, in connection with the proposed Centennial Medal, (see Vol. IX, p. 80); but the matter rested until October, when the Director wrote to the *Journal of Numismatics* inquiring about it, and his note there printed, appears to have a marked tinge of skepticism. Col. Snowden has apparently overlooked these two articles, which gave to American collectors the first real knowledge they had concerning it, mentioned the ownership of one of the Medals, and the sale of an original impression in bronze in 1863. This is the same piece which is in the Bushnell sale, now going on, No. 313, and which the Government ought to have acquired for the Mint Cabinet, since it is as yet the only known original, though we have mentioned in the *Journal* for 1876, (Vol. XI, p. 48,) the rumored existence of one other at the West.

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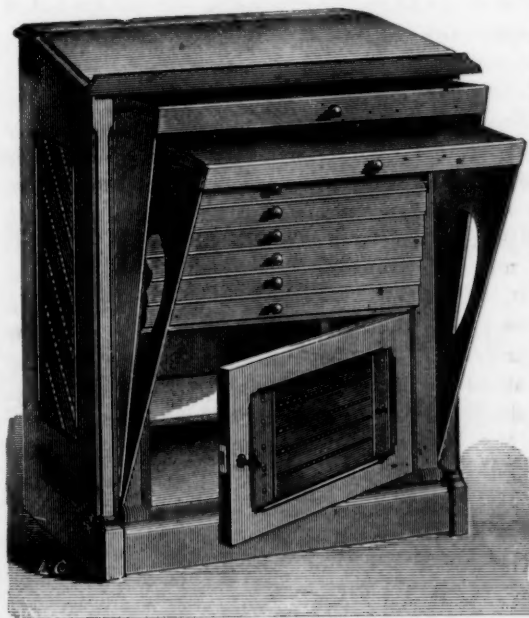
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